

EIRE.

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(DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE)

BRAINSE IASCAIGH  
(FISHERIES BRANCH)

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REPORT  
ON THE  
SEA AND INLAND FISHERIES  
FOR THE YEAR  
1943.

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# REPORT

## OF THE

### MINISTER FOR AGRICULTURE

#### ON THE

### SEA AND INLAND FISHERIES

#### FOR THE YEAR

## 1943.

#### Part I.

#### SEA FISHERIES.

That the results of our sea fishermen's operations during 1943 were satisfactory will be evident from perusal of the figures in the following table, showing the quantity and value of the landings, exclusive of shellfish.

Year	Cwt.	£
1943	277,911	510,970
1942	252,703	433,650
1941	275,793	499,904
1940	224,755	267,482
1939	187,949	196,199

The value of shellfish for 1943 was £90,687 (against £70,608 for 1942) and the combined value of wet fish and shellfish for 1943 was £610,657, the highest figure recorded during the last twenty-five years.

Under the provisions of the Fish (Regulation of Imports) (No. 2) Order, 1938, a few licences were issued authorising the landing of fish from vessels of extern nationality which had fallen into distress close to some of our ports. Such landings were relatively insignificant and did not exceed £2,000 in value.

**DEMERSAL FISHERY.**—The quantity of demersal fish landed in 1943 was 115,624 cwt. valued at £341,184, showing some decrease in quantity but a slight increase in value as compared with the returns for 1942 which were 132,493 cwt. valued at £331,511. To the landings for 1943 the small fleet of deep sea trawlers based on Dublin contributed 12,209 cwt. (77 fishing trips) as against 11,503 cwt. (88 trips) in 1942. The quantitative reduction is, therefore, related to a decrease in landings by the inshore fishermen, whose activities are governed largely by weather conditions. Moreover this reduction was offset by the increased catches of herring and mackerel. The prices obtained for cod, hake, plaice and whiting were better than those for 1942 and the other varieties were marketed to advantage. The prin-

incipal landing points were Clogher Head, Loughshinny, Howth, Dublin and Arklow on the east coast; Ballinagould (Co. Waterford), Ballinore, Schull, Bantry and Dingle on the south coast; Galway on the west coast; and Killybegs on the north-west coast.

**PELAGIC FISHERY.—Herrings.**—The subjoined table shows the quantity and value of the herrings landed in each of the ten years ended 1943:—

Year	Cwt.	£	Average Value per cwt.
			s. d.
1943	76,698	90,908	23 8
1942	38,992	11,110	21 1
1941	78,586	82,349	21 0
1940	71,081	56,154	15 10
1939	50,660	24,289	9 7
1938	56,829	19,288	6 9
1937	64,318	23,676	7 4
1936	62,273	23,895	7 8
1935	64,799	25,997	8 0
1934	37,994	17,431	9 2

With the sole exception of 1941 the quantity of herrings landed in 1943 was the greatest since 1929, and the value exceeded that for any year since 1927. The produce of the summer and winter fishings were, respectively, 26,087 cwt. and 44,211 cwt. There was a considerable measure of revival in the Howth summer fishing for 1943 when during the month of July some 9,000 cwt. of herring value for about £11,000 was landed. Kinsale had a successful spell during the month of May and again in November when the landings were, respectively, 3,000 cwt. and 6,000 cwt. approximately.

More detailed figures for both the summer and winter herring fishings will be found at Appendices No. 5 and No. 6.

**Mackerel.**—The landings of mackerel during each of the ten years to 1943 were as follows:—

Year	Cwt.	£	Average Price per cwt.
			s. d.
1943	84,105	78,125	18 7
1942	76,618	59,418	15 6
1941	99,479	167,311	33 8
1940	60,820	30,086	9 11
1939	46,094	16,516	7 2
1938	35,630	12,844	7 2
1937	48,808	16,352	6 8
1936	44,179	13,674	6 2
1935	34,471	10,592	6 2
1934	17,243	7,222	8 5

Save for the quite exceptional figures relating to 1941, a year of abnormal conditions for this fishery, the landings of mackerel

in 1943 were the highest for fifteen years and figure of value was the best since 1927. The greatest quantities for both the spring and autumn fishings were again landed at Valentia Harbour at which the returns for April, May and November were 10,500 cwt., 5,800 cwt. and 5,300 cwt. of mackerel respectively. Next in importance came Ballinagall and Dunquin on the Dingle Peninsula where in September and October landings of 5,500 cwt. and 4,200 cwt. were made. Particulars of mackerel landings generally around the coast are set out in Appendices Nos. 7 and 8.

**SHELLFISH.**—The aggregate value of shellfish for 1943 at £99,687 represented an increase of over 40% on the figure of £70,608 for 1942. The main increase was in respect of lobsters, the capture of which is practised over virtually the entire coast line; the catch for 1943 was sold by the fishermen for £35,752 against £20,236 realised for the 1942 catch. The scallop fishing, which is peculiar to the Bantry Bay and some of the larger Connemara inlets, produced for the catchers during 1943 an increase of 84% on their earnings for 1942, the figures being £13,973 and £7,592 respectively. The short open season for the oyster beds at Clarinbridge, Co. Galway, which runs for the first fortnight of December, proved very successful for the gatherers as the value of the catch increased from £5,917 in 1942 to £8,494 in 1943. In the mussel industry there was also a general improvement in quantity and value as compared with 1942; and while the quantity of periwinkles gathered fell somewhat short of the figure for 1942 the value showed an increase.

**PERSONNEL AND VESSELS.**—Despite increasing difficulty in the matter of gear and fuel supplies the number of persons engaging in the sea fishing industry, either in a wholtime or part-time capacity, continues to rise. In 1943 1,977 persons were *solely* engaged at fishing while 7,669 others found *part-time* occupation in the industry, a total of 9,646 as compared with 9,359 returned for 1942 (1,882 solely and 7,477 partially engaged). Throughout 1943 the difficulties of procuring marine motor engines resulted in practically no new power boats being added to the fishing fleet. An increasing number of the vessels which had gone out of commission during the unremunerative period prior to 1940 are being re-equipped for work and as a result the total of all craft, ranging from the comparatively large motor boat down to the 3-man curragh, engaged in fishing during 1943, was 3,387—against 3,274 in 1942. Particulars of the regional distribution and classification of fishing craft will be found at Appendix No. 4.

**CASUALTY.**—On 9th April, 1943, a member of the crew of a fishing boat proceeding from Schull, Co. Cork, to the fishing grounds fell overboard and was drowned.

**SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL INVESTIGATIONS.**—Throughout 1943 samples of herrings were systematically col-



lected during each of the seasonal fishings at various points for continuation of the routine biological examination of the fish as to age and condition. A general account of the herring fisheries in the period 1921 to 1941 (including a comparative study of age and rate of growth) based on the data recorded from these examinations of samples made during that period was recently completed and will, it is hoped, be published soon.

The experiment in oyster breeding undertaken at the mussel cleansing station at Cromane, Co. Kerry, was continued during 1943. Owing to the incidence of certain structural alterations in the layout of the station it was not possible to expand this experimental work to the extent contemplated. The young oysters bred in 1942 were kept under observation and showed excellent growth during the summer months.

The periodic hydrographic cruises of the Department's cruiser "Muirchu" were of necessity still suspended in 1943, but routine daily recordings of sea temperatures continued to be made at the Coningbeg Lightship.

**ASSISTANCE TO FISHERMEN.**—The maintenance of the fishing fleet as to hulls and engines and the provision of fuel oil and essential fishing gear constituted a very serious problem in 1943 both for this Department and the Irish Sea Fisheries Association. New power units were unobtainable but an arrangement was reached whereby the import of a limited quantity of spare parts for marine motor engines from Great Britain was assured. Fishing gear, new or secondhand, had to be purchased whenever and wherever it was on offer. It was, of course, impossible to meet all demands but the Association (whose funds are in the main advanced from the Fisheries Vote) was in 1943 able to provide facilities for our sea fishermen to the value of almost £16,000. During that year the Association marketed on behalf of its members almost 450,000 stones of fish—an increase of more than 300% on the figure for 1939—and disbursed to the members from proceeds of sales a sum of £137,000. In dealing with the problems of fuel and lubricating oils for the fishing fleet this Department and the Association were greatly assisted by the distribution arrangements made for these commodities by the Department of Supplies.

**SEA FISHERY PROTECTION.**—The officers of the Department of Defence, acting in consultation with those of this Department, continued to discharge this service.

**MARINE WORKS.**—This Department, during the year under review, continued to collaborate with the Office of Public Works, the Special Employment Schemes Office, and various Local Authorities regarding the provision of additional landing facilities (or the improvement of existing ones) for our fishing communities generally. Owing, however, to the continuance of emergency conditions no great advance in construction work in this connection can be recorded for 1943.

## Part II.

### INLAND FISHERIES.

Complete returns of the quantity and value of salmon, trout and eels taken by licensed anglers and netsmen during 1943 are not yet available, but will be published later. From a preliminary survey of the particulars which are to hand it can be said that the yield of salmon, while somewhat less than that in either of the two preceding years, exceeded that for any of the seasons 1937 to 1940. The actual runs of fish were not so large as in 1942, and the impaired efficiency of the netsmen's gear resulting from the shortage of materials for the renewal and repair of nets also militated against heavy catches during 1943. It is anticipated that the final figures will show the total value of salmon and sea trout captured in 1943 to be slightly less than the aggregate value for 1942.

The shortage of large spring salmon, noticed in each of the previous six years, was not so marked in some rivers during 1943, but in general the runs of this age group were appreciably smaller than those observed in the decade before 1937. A striking feature of the fish movements in 1943 was that in almost every important river the runs of grilse occurred about one month later than usual, the peak being in July. This peculiarity was specially noticeable in respect of the catch by drift nets, whose yield for July was almost double that for June, the converse being the normal experience in this form of fishing. It naturally affected adversely the seasonal catch in a number of fisheries where netting is forbidden after July.

The drift netting for salmon in the sea off our north and north-west coasts showed disappointing results, the catch being the smallest recorded since 1939. The explanation, common to this and other forms of salmon netting throughout 1943, was partly the poor runs of fish experienced and partly the lack of really efficient gear. Sea drifting for salmon is concerned mainly with the grilse which normally run in June, and the failure of these grilse to appear at the usual period was not fully compensated for by the July runs proving to be somewhat better than usual. Weather conditions did not favour this class of fishing during July and, in any case, a majority of the netsmen would ordinarily revert to agricultural or other work in the second half of that month. The following figures show the trend of this fishery in the past four years:—1943, 15,847 fish, weighing 992 cwt.; 1942, 28,084 fish, weighing 1,780 cwt.; 1941, 21,536 fish, weighing 1,355 cwt.; 1940, 18,229 fish, weighing 1,111 cwt.

Angling was not favoured much by weather conditions prevailing during 1943, and was further handicapped by transport restrictions and other difficulties.



The migration of smolts to the sea appears to have been about average, and spawning, although somewhat lighter than usual, was on the whole fairly satisfactory.

The yield and value of the eel fisheries for 1943 remained at approximately the same level as in the preceding year.

**SALMON EXPORTS TO BRITAIN.**—The arrangement which obtained from 9th March to 31st December, 1942, whereby the Ministry of Food, London, became the sole purchaser of all salmon exported from this country to the English market, was renewed for the whole of 1943. The number of export licences available to senders was limited, as in 1942, to a total of thirty-five, and the procedure enabling those senders to whom licences were not issued to forward their consignments through one or other of the licensed exporters was continued. The necessary control was exercised under the Emergency Powers Order made for that purpose in 1942.

**ARTIFICIAL PROPAGATION OF SALMON AND TROUT.**—Most of the hatcheries operated in the 1943/44 season functioned satisfactorily, although ova collections were in the aggregate below average. At one of the larger State-controlled hatcheries (that at Lismore) conditions were very unfavourable for the gathering of salmon ova: as severe freshets had rendered the traps ineffective for the capture of parent fish during a considerable portion of the time in which the spawning runs occurred. At two other large hatcheries (those at Glenties and Mallow) flood conditions rendered difficult the capture of salmon for stripping and resulted in both hatcheries being operated much below capacity. For the first time in many years no sea trout ova were collected at Glenties Hatchery owing to the collapse (following undermining by floods) of part of the walls or banks of the holding pond and the consequent escape of the impounded fish. Thirty-seven hatcheries, including one newly established, were operated; twenty-six of them were stocked with eyed ova supplied from one or other of the Department's hatcheries and the remainder mainly with ova obtained from fish stripped locally. Ova from salmon were collected at eight hatcheries and from brown trout at three. The output of each station is given in Appendix No. 15.

For the second year in succession, the weather during the winter was very mild, causing rapid development of the ova and necessitating a correspondingly earlier distribution of the fry. No trouble was experienced with disease, but in two localities there were losses of hatching ova accounted for on the likely presumption that the emerging alevins had been devoured by rats or mice. Emergency difficulties rendered impracticable the operation of some of the smaller stations where it had been the practice to rear to the fry stage eyed ova received from the Department's main hatcheries, but this was more than offset by a resumption of activity at a few other hatcheries which

had suspended operations in the preceding season or two. Another outcome of the worsened conditions of transport was a tendency to allocate fry for release in waters within an area much closer to the hatchery than had formerly been necessary.

A record collection of brown trout ova for the Department's hatchery at Lough Owel, amounting to 586,000, was made in the 1943/44 season. Out of that total, 419,000 ova when "eyed" were distributed among other stations, and the remaining 167,000 were deposited in the Lough at the fry stage. The output of the brown trout hatchery at Oughterard, operated by the Lough Corrib Anglers' Association, was maintained at much the same level as in the preceding year.

**BOARDS OF CONSERVATORS.**—The total receipts by Boards of Conservators in 1943 (as compared with 1942) were as follows:

	1943	1942
	£	£
Licence Duty	10,460	10,805
Fishery Rates	16,817	14,876
Fines, Sales of forfeited engines, etc.	1,353	1,938
Subscriptions	523	2,571
Exchequer Grants	1,660	1,789
<b>TOTALS:</b>	<b>30,813</b>	<b>31,979</b>

The expenditure by these Boards was:

Salaries, &c.	5,141	4,467
Travelling, &c.	5,641	6,103
Protection of Rivers	18,301	17,312
Law Costs	1,527	1,101
<b>TOTALS:</b>	<b>30,610</b>	<b>28,983</b>

*Note:*—The increased income from fishery rates and diminished aggregate for subscriptions as between one year and the other is explained by the fact that an important fishery had not had its valuation revised in 1942 and the proprietors paid a voluntary subscription instead of assessed rates for that year.

Details of the finances of each Board are contained in Appendix No. 12.

Members of the Garda Síochána continued to maintain close contact with the Boards, many of which paid tribute to the keenness of the Gardai in securing due observance of the fishery laws.



**EMPLOYMENT IN THE INDUSTRY.**—In seasonal netting for salmon under Common Law Right in 1943 it is estimated that 3,700 fishermen were engaged, while about 550 persons were employed in the working of privately owned commercial salmon fisheries. The number of professional anglers and ghillies was approximately 730. Boards of Conservators employed about 1,150 waler keepers; in addition some 90 others secured similar employment in the service of owners of private fisheries.

**INSTRUMENTS OF CAPTURE.**—Fishing licences of all kinds issued by Boards of Conservators in 1943 totalled 3,981, the comparative figures for 1942 and 1941 being 4,013 and 3,559 respectively. There was a considerable reduction in the numbers of draft, drift and snap net licences, which fell respectively from 728, 315 and 206 in 1942, to 677, 257 and 164 in 1943. This is largely accounted for by the fact that, while the market for salmon continued relatively good, the supply position as to fishing gear became more acute. There were thirty-nine special local licences for draft nets under the Fisheries (Tidal Waters) Acts in 1943, being the same total as for 1942. The number of whole season salmon rod licences was 1,784, showing a slight increase on the previous year's figure. There were 218 "endorsement" extensions to districts other than those in which the original licences had been taken out and 279 fourteen-day licences. Twelve Boards of Conservators issued between them 296 special £1 licences available from the 1st July onwards.

Instruments licensed in 1943 for the capture of eels numbered 181 as compared with 190 in 1942.

Appendix No. 13 shows the numbers of the various classes of licences issued in each fishery district. The rates of licence duty are given in Appendix No. 14.

**ENGINEERING ACTIVITIES IN RELATION TO FISH PASSES AND OTHER WORKS.**—During 1943 numerous surveys of milldams and of natural obstructions in rivers were carried out by this Department's Engineer, by whom designs were prepared for improved facilities in the ascent of fish over such obstacles. This involved the construction of new fish passes and the modification of others which were not functioning satisfactorily. A design for a simple type of pass prepared after survey at Palmerstown mill on the Palmerstown river (Co. Mayo) was incorporated in the reconstruction of the old milldam. A fish pass of the pool type designed to meet special conditions arising at a measuring weir set up by the Electricity Supply Board on the Cumeragh river (Co. Kerry) was duly constructed by that Board. It was found that, while in the previous season salmon were hindered in their ascent, they were by reason of the new pass enabled to ascend freely. The Department's Engineer designed a pool-type pass to suit special conditions at Ballincollig milldam on the River Lee (Co. Cork) and work upon it began during the summer of 1943. A high flow of water set in before construction could be completed, and the finishing of this

pass had to remain over until low water conditions in 1944. The reports received indicate that salmon were freely ascending through this new pass, even though unfinished, during the autumn of 1943. Preliminary plans for fish passes at certain proposed hydro-electric stations were discussed with the Electricity Supply Board and a close measure of collaboration generally is being maintained with the Board's engineering staff on all aspects of the matter.

The distributing flume (timber) which carries the water supply to this Department's fish hatchery at Glenties has been in service for more than 20 years and is now developing considerable leakages. In present conditions its renewal is not practicable; so, as a temporary expedient, some sections of the flume were lined with roofing felt and this is proving fairly successful. Considerable erosion occurred during the past few years to the river bank downstream of Stracashel Weir (which diverts the flow of water to the fish trap at this hatchery) and the eroded material was being carried downstream and threatened to reduce seriously the "holding" capacity of the local angling pools. Suitable protection work was carried out during 1943 under the supervision of the Department's Engineer.

In addition to the foregoing, technical advice on the engineering side was freely given to local Angling Associations and to other persons and bodies who were interesting themselves in the setting up or working of small fish hatcheries.

**SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL INVESTIGATIONS.**—The investigations, in progress for some years, into the life history of the salmon of our rivers were continued by the Department's staff. Collections of material by way of sets of fish scales, together with particulars of weights, lengths and dates of capture of salmon from the Rivers Blackwater (Kerry), Inny, Laune, Sligo and Drumcliffe, were made with the co-operation of the proprietors of these fisheries. Similar work was undertaken on sea trout caught in the Rivers Inny and Gowla.

The investigation into the life history of the stocks of salmon in the Shannon was concluded and the results published (Proceedings of the Royal Irish Academy, Vol. 49 B. No. 9) in August, 1943, by Dr. A. E. J. Went, Inspector of Fisheries. A contribution towards the cost of publication was made by the Electricity Supply Board as the owners of the fishing rights in the upper waters of the Shannon system. It was ascertained that significant changes in the stocks of salmon had occurred since the completion in 1929 of the Shannon hydro-electric scheme. Instead of, as in former days, a large proportion of the salmon being spring fish, the bulk of the fish are now grilse or peal running in the months of May, June and July. As a direct consequence of this change to late running fish, the average weight has decreased considerably. Judging by the average condition coefficient (1.22 on Menzies scale) the present Shannon fish still retain the fine shape which was characteristic of the former stocks of this river.



Several problems arose out of the investigation on the sea trout of the Waterville River mentioned in the Report for 1942. They were associated with the high average length of the sea trout smolts in the Waterville system. Material collected by the late P. J. Hamilton, Chief Officer of the Waterville Board of Conservators, was examined, and at the close of the period under review a paper on the subject by Dr. Went had been accepted for publication by the Royal Dublin Society.

Further progress was made with the collection of data relating to the history and development of our more important salmon fisheries. Following on the publication in 1942 of an account by Dr. Went of the ownership of the Galway Fishery, a second treatise dealing chiefly with the modes of fishing practised there was accepted for publication by the Royal Irish Academy. It is interesting to record that apart from spearing for salmon, which is now prohibited by Statute, the commercial methods for the capture of salmon and eels at present in use in the Galway Fishery have prevailed there for several centuries. While the materials used in the manufacture of the various commercial fishing engines may have changed with the passage of time, the methods themselves have remained practically unaltered.

The investigation into the food and growth of pike in Irish waters, which was begun in the Autumn of 1942, was continued, but its scope was limited by inadequacy of supply of the requisite materials (sets of scales and stomach contents of pike, together with measurements of the fish). A number of anglers have been kind enough to provide such material, and this opportunity is being taken to appeal for the co-operation of those pike fishermen who have not already assisted the member of the Department's staff (Mr. P. J. Roche, M.Sc.) who has charge of the investigation.

During the year a beginning was made on a survey of the distribution in Irish waters of coarse fish, namely, perch, bream, rudd (roach), dace, gudgeon, minnow, loach, stickleback and tench. Heretofore the distribution of coarse fish in Irish waters has been imperfectly known and the results of a survey should prove to be of interest both from the biological and tourist points of view. The Department's technical staff are anxious to secure specimens of coarse fish from every locality to make the investigation complete and the co-operation of anglers in forwarding specimens will be welcomed. In August, 1943, a fish was received from Lough Ramor (Virginia, Co. Cavan) which the local fishermen had failed to identify as either a rudd (roach) or a bream. On examination it was found to be a fairly rare hybrid between these two species.

**LEGISLATION.**—Considerable progress was made with the compilation of material for a Bill to consolidate the Fisheries Code which now comprises some twenty-six separate Acts.

Appendix No. 16 contains particulars of By-laws and Orders made under the Fisheries Acts during 1943.



OFFENCES AGAINST THE FISHERY LAWS.—Tempted, no doubt, by the high prices obtainable for salmon, more persons tend to engage in illegal fishing and to face greater risks of detection and punishment than was the case up to 1940. Although conservation was thus rendered more difficult the various river staffs seem to have performed their duties very well, as is indicated by the number of successful prosecutions of poachers during the year.

POLLUTION OF RIVERS.—While but few cases of damage to fisheries by pollution came under notice, some of them were such as to cause much concern. The most serious were probably those arising from the discharge of effluent by sugar beet factories. When representations were made to the management an assurance was received that additional measures would be adopted to obviate as far as possible the risk of damage to fisheries by these trade effluents. The encouragement of flax production under Government auspices naturally brought in its train some fresh conflict of interests but in general the steps taken seem to have been sufficient to prevent any undue extension of complaint about pollution by flax water. It was arranged with the owners of a textile factory near Dublin to have the method of disposal of the effluent from a wool-scouring plant altered so as to prevent direct discharge into the river; and the result would seem to have been satisfactory. A number of potential sources of pollution, but with regard to which some attempt has been made to remedy matters, are being kept under observation with a view to pressing for better safeguards where found necessary.

SEAMAS Ó RIAIN,  
AIRE TALMHAÍOCHTA.

21st August, 1944.

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# APPENDIX No. 1.

Total Quantity and Value of the SEA FISH (excluding Salmon) returned as Landed in Eire during the year 1943.

KINDS OF FISH	EAST COAST (Omceath to Carnsore Point)		SOUTH COAST (Carnsore Point to Loop Head)		WEST COAST (Loop Head to Erris Head)		NORTH COAST (Erris Head to Moville)		TOTAL	
	cwt.	£	cwt.	£	cwt.	£	cwt.	£	cwt.	£
Brill	56	402	300	2,082	432	2,485	110	837	898	5,806
Soles	166	2,044	1,008	9,207	210	1,859	47	485	1,431	13,595
Turbot	77	682	463	2,944	242	1,494	76	575	858	5,695
Total Prime Fish ...	299	3,128	1,771	14,233	884	5,838	233	1,897	3,187	25,096
Cod	8,781	39,493	2,535	7,487	250	736	2,052	5,881	13,618	53,597
Conger Eel	941	1,702	1,893	3,474	11	19	43	98	2,888	5,293
Haddock	171	855	37	103	9	18	532	1,475	749	2,451
Hake	1,771	9,814	1,102	2,764	84	75	746	2,469	3,703	15,122
Herrings	27,582	33,502	25,559	30,331	3,057	3,291	20,500	23,784	76,698	90,908
Ling	408	863	925	2,342	352	891	110	288	1,795	4,384
Mackere!	2,892	3,095	72,944	66,955	2,680	3,055	5,589	5,020	81,105	78,125
Plaice	7,588	33,124	4,386	25,183	579	2,837	1,601	8,282	11,151	69,426
Ray or Skate	6,750	12,731	3,785	8,434	2,031	3,255	1,984	4,030	14,550	28,450
Sprats	—	—	780	348	—	—	50	13	830	361
Whiting	22,957	52,522	5,950	12,915	3,407	5,041	8,724	15,529	41,038	85,137
Other kinds of Wet Fish	3,669	7,301	11,461	34,211	1,880	3,972	3,586	7,136	*20,596	52,620
Total for Wet Fish ...	83,809	198,130	133,128	207,910	15,224	29,028	45,750	75,902	277,911	510,970
Shell Fish:—	No.		No.		No.		No.		No.	
Crabs	1,484	18	7,146	91	—	—	28,954	486	37,584	595
Crayfish	—	—	6,380	999	5,244	635	82	10	11,706	1,644
Escallops	—	—	578,952	12,045	187,074	1,928	—	—	766,026	13,973
Lobsters	51,158	4,560	83,062	10,730	87,731	9,872	83,745	10,590	305,696	36,752
Oysters	9,900	139	65,256	748	653,651	7,217	31,200	390	760,007	8,494
Mussels	24,877	6,507	31,278	6,649	12,680	2,219	3,807	894	72,642	16,269
Periwinkles	4,629	2,465	11,945	6,116	17,744	10,725	5,378	2,724	39,696	22,030
Other Shell Fish	513	491	205	411	—	—	48	28	766	930
Total Value of Shell Fish	—	14,180	—	37,789	—	32,596	—	15,122	—	99,687
Grand Total of Value ...	—	212,310	—	245,699	—	61,624	—	91,024	—	610,657

\* Includes 654 cwt. Pilchards value £392, of which 579 cwt. value £316, was landed on the South Coast.



# APPENDIX No. 2.

Comparison for the six years, 1938-43, of the Average Prices per cwt. of different kinds of Sea Fish.

	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943
	£ s d.	£ s d.	£ s d.	£ s d.	£ s d.	£ s d.
Brill	2 9 5	3 8 8	5 4 0	6 9 0	6 11 3	6 9 4
Soles	4 11 4	5 6 3	6 15 4	9 8 0	10 1 8	9 10 0
Turbot	2 18 7	3 16 9	5 6 10	5 14 11	6 11 6	6 12 9
Cod	1 11 8	2 5 4	3 5 7	3 11 11	3 7 3	3 18 9
Conger Eel	0 13 7	1 1 3	1 1 6	1 18 11	1 14 1	1 16 8
Haddock	1 2 2	1 17 4	2 12 11	3 8 6	3 6 1	3 5 5
Hake	2 7 11	3 7 8	3 17 3	3 14 11	3 7 8	4 1 8
Herrings	0 6 9	0 9 7	0 15 10	1 1 0	1 1 1	1 3 8
Ling	0 17 10	1 8 3	1 13 5	2 2 9	2 7 2	2 8 10
Mackerel	0 7 2	0 7 2	0 9 11	1 13 8	0 15 6	0 18 7
Plaice	1 18 11	2 5 11	3 1 10	4 5 10	4 5 9	4 18 1
Ray or Skate	0 18 0	0 19 3	1 3 6	1 15 4	1 18 3	1 19 1
Sprats	0 3 6	0 5 7	0 12 8	0 7 5	0 3 8	0 8 8
Whiting	0 12 9	0 18 2	1 0 9	1 12 6	1 12 3	2 1 6

## APPENDIX No. 3.

Statement of the Quantities of Home-caught SEA FISH dealt with in the Dublin Fish Market during the year 1943.

## Demersal Fish.

Kinds of Fish	From steam trawlers registered at Dublin	*From vessels other than steam trawlers
	Cwt.	Cwt.
Brill	41	252
Black Soles	107	436
Turbot	51	277
Cod	3,364	6,337
Conger Eel	381	1,152
Haddock	171	178
Hake	1,499	606
Plaice	111	4,922
Ray	426	5,848
Whiting	3,650	17,269
Gurnard	211	206
Coalfish	395	497
Megrimus	80	26
Other kinds (exclusive of Shell Fish)	460	1,984
	10,947	39,990

The principal sources from which landings were despatched to the Dublin Market and the aggregate quantity sent from each in the year under review were as follows:—

Bowth, 7,949 cwt.; Loughshinny and Rush, 5,186 cwt.; Balbriggan, 3,766 cwt.; Clogher Head, 2,250 cwt.; Arklow, 2,221 cwt.; Galway, 1,704 cwt.; Dundalk, 1,259 cwt.; Sea Fisheries Association boats operating at other ports, 10,954 cwt. Smaller quantities totalling approximately 4,701 cwt. reached the market from other places.

## Pelagic Fish.

	Barrels	Boxes
Herrings (fresh)	—	36,925
(cured)	239	—
Mackerel (fresh)	—	21,284
TOTALS	239	58,209

# APPENDIX No. 4.

## PERSONNEL ENGAGED IN FISHING AND REGIONAL DISTRIBUTION AND CLASSIFICATION OF FISHING CRAFT IN 1943.

FISHING CRAFT.																			Total Vessels.
MEN	Steam		Motor							Sail					Row Boats				
	1st Class			1st Class			2nd Class		3rd Class	1st Class		2nd Class		3rd Class	Un- classified A	Un- classified B			
	200 tons gross and over	100 tons gross and over but less than 200 tons.	15 tons gross and over but less than 100 tons.	25 tons gross and over.	20 tons gross and over but less than 25 tons.	15 tons gross and over but less than 20 tons.	10 tons gross and over but less than 15 tons and of 18 feet keel and upwards.	Under 10 tons and of 18 feet keel and upwards.	Less than 18 feet keel.	25 tons net and over.	20 tons net and over but less than 25 tons.	15 tons net and over but less than 20 tons.	10 tons net and over but less than 15 tons and of 18 feet keel and upwards.	Under 10 tons and of 18 feet keel and upwards.	Less than 18 feet keel.	Open boats of 18 feet keel and upwards and canoes of 18 feet or more over all.	Open boats of less than 18 feet keel and canoes of less than 18 feet over all.		
EAST COAST:																			
Solely engaged	440	3		7	3	15	21	73	2				1	40	20	113	15	313	
Partially engaged	762							5							4	22	1	33	
Laid-up				2		2	4	7						7	8	36		67	
Totals	1,202	3		9	3	17		85	2				1	48	32	171	17	413	
SOUTH COAST:																			
Solely engaged	825			4	3	7	27	216	1				24	141	49	469	130	1,071	
Partially engaged	2,477						1	14					2	15	24	45	20	121	
Laid-up				2	1	1	5	7					20	79	27	228	99	469	
Totals	3,402			6	4	8	33	237	1				46	235	100	742	249	1,661	
WEST COAST:																			
Solely engaged	316			4	4	12	5	19			6	5	2	65	34	317	280	743	
Partially engaged	2,608					1	1	3			2		2	38	51	57	278	433	
Laid-up						1						8	13	39	10	106	98	275	
Totals	2,924			4	4	14	6	22			8	13	17	132	95	480	656	1,451	
NORTH COAST:																			
Solely engaged	296				1	6	7	87	2					219	23	165	124	624	
Partially engaged	1,822						1	12						20	1	4	2	49	
Laid-up				1		1		20	1				2	82	5	47	51	210	
Totals	2,118			1	1	7	8	110	3				2	320	29	216	177	883	
TOTALS FOR 1943:																			
Solely engaged	1,977	3		15	11	40	60	395	5		6	5	27	445	126	1,064	549	2,751	
Partially engaged	7,669					1	3	34			2		4	83	80	128	301	636	
Laid-up				5	1	5	9	34	1			8	35	207	50	417	249	1,021	
GRAND TOTALS	9,646	3		20	12	46	72	463	6		8	13	66	735	256	1,609	1,099	4,408	



## APPENDIX No. 5.

## Particulars of the Summer Herring Fishing, 1943.

Fishing Port	Duration of Fishing.	Quantity	Value
		cwt.	£
Omeath ... ..	September	408	387
Greenore & Carlingford	September and October	851	878
Clogher Head ... ..	July to October	481	428
Howth ... ..	June to October	13,852	18,827
Arklow ... ..	June	408	540
Kinsale ... ..	May to September	4,099	6,030
Union Hall ... ..	May to July	694	636
Dingle ... ..	May to October	296	651
Aran Islands ... ..	September and October	315	299
Galway ... ..	August and September	275	466
Cleggan ... ..	August to October	737	1,026
Achill ... ..	September	218	164
Portnoo ... ..	September and October	578	740
Burtonport ... ..	September and October	702	865
Downings ... ..	August and September	636	932
Other Ports ... ..	May to October	1,537	1,736
<b>TOTALS</b>		26,087	34,605

## APPENDIX No. 6.

## Particulars of the Winter Herring Fishing, 1943-44.

Fishing Port	Duration of Fishing.	Quantity	Value
		cwt.	£
Clogher Head ... ..	November to March	601	782
Balbriggan ... ..	January to April	475	400
Howth ... ..	November to April	1,282	947
Arklow ... ..	October to December	1,512	2,017
Courtown ... ..	October to December	1,108	1,307
Cahore ... ..	October to December	840	840
Curracloe ... ..	October to December	720	720
Wexford ... ..	October to December	418	618
Rosslare ... ..	October to December	3,446	3,297
Carne ... ..	October to December	222	222
Dunmore East ... ..	October to April	424	424
Helvick ... ..	October to April	2,706	2,746
Ballycotton ... ..	November to January	1,715	2,362
Kinsale ... ..	October to April	10,637	12,568
Union Hall ... ..	October to April	806	904
Bantry ... ..	October to January	358	413
Galway ... ..	October and November	694	378
Keel and Keem ... ..	October to February	557	574
Port and Inver ... ..	October to December	1,690	2,116
Tribane ... ..	October to December	997	1,193
Killybegs ... ..	October to April	4,381	5,480
Malinbeg ... ..	March and April	416	363
Burtonport ... ..	December	2,816	2,951
Bunbeg ... ..	December	3,035	3,093
Downings ... ..	October to December	823	1,011
Other Ports ... ..	October to April	1,532	1,928
<b>TOTALS</b>		44,211	49,653

## APPENDIX No. 7.

Particulars of the Spring Mackerel Fishing, 1943.

Fishing Port	Duration of Fishing	Quantity	Value
		owt.	£
Loughshinny	July	622	638
Tramore	July	270	203
Belvick	April to July	206	185
Knockadoon	July	280	210
Kinsale	March to July	2,164	2,067
Union Hall	March to July	489	297
Castletownshend	April to June	345	238
Baltimore	March to July	2,923	2,953
Schull	March to June	1,390	1,159
Valentia Harbour	March to July	19,703	21,049
Dingle	March to July	2,670	2,584
Dunquin	April and May	350	245
Ballinagall	April to July	660	525
Brandon Creek	April to June	233	315
Aran Islands	July	230	345
Broadhaven	July	250	188
Porturlin	July	252	252
Malinbeg	March to May	458	190
Other Ports	March to July	3,423	3,212
<b>TOTALS</b>		36,918	36,855

## APPENDIX No. 8.

Particulars of the Autumn Mackerel Fishing, 1943-'44.

Fishing Port	Duration of Fishing	Quantity	Value
		owt.	£
Loughshinny	August and September	1,426	1,580
Rush	August	276	327
Kinsale	August to February	1,213	833
Union Hall	September to November	613	457
Cape Clear	September to November	340	215
Baltimore	August to November	602	586
Bantry	August to October	1,123	786
Garnish & Ballydonegan	August to November	3,012	1,106
Ballycrovane	September to November	1,620	720
Caherdaniel	August to November	1,759	1,197
Valentia Harbour	August to February	12,235	13,145
Dingle	September to November	365	411
Dunquin	August to December	5,207	3,593
Ballinagall	August to December	7,700	6,305
Brandon Creek	August to February	2,288	2,643
Brandon Bay	September to November	1,050	750
Kilkee and Farraghy	August to November	740	813
Portacloy	August to October	559	641
Porturlin	August and September	1,589	1,656
Lackan	August and September	290	292
Tribane	August	260	170
Killybegs	August and September	327	109
Techin	September and October	214	137
Other Ports	August to February	2,281	2,381
<b>TOTALS</b>		47,089	40,853

## APPENDIX No. 9.

## Trawling, 1943 (including Seining).

Port or Station from which Boats hailed.	Number of men engaged in the Trawling Industry	*Number of Boats engaged in Trawling.	Tonnage of Motor Boats engaged			Months in which Fishing was carried on
			Not exceeding 10 Tons	Over 10 tons and not exceeding 15 tons	Over 15 tons	
Clogher Head	28	5	—	2	3	All year.
Balbriggan	20	5	2	3	—	All year.
Rush	15	5	5	—	—	January to April, June to December
Loughshinny	28	6	5	1	—	All year.
Howth	40	8	—	1	7	January to May, September to December.
Dublin	34	4	1	—	—	April to December.
Dun Laoghaire Area	7	2	1	1	—	June to December.
Arklow	76	18	8	8	2	All year.
Courtown Area	28	9	8	1	—	April to December.
Wexford	44	11	8	1	2	All year.
Rosslare Area	24	6	6	—	—	January to September.
Carne	4	1	1	—	—	May to October.
Kilmore	27	9	9	—	—	February to December.
Pethard and Slade	9	3	3	—	—	September to December
Duncannon	9	3	3	—	—	August to December.
Passage East	57	19	19	—	—	All year.
Dunmore East	12	3	1	2	—	February to November.
Dungarvan	3	1	1	—	—	June to November
Helvick Area	32	8	8	—	—	February to October.
Ballycotton	20	9	9	—	—	January to October.
Rathcoursey	4	1	1	—	—	All year.
Passage West	3	1	1	—	—	February to October.
Cobh	12	3	2	—	1	All year.
Kinsale	13	4	3	1	—	All year.
Courtmacsherry	6	2	2	—	—	All year.
Union Hall	28	9	5	2	2	All year.
Castletownshend	30	10	7	3	—	All year.
Baltimore	10	3	2	1	—	January to November.
Schull	32	14	14	—	—	All year.
Goleen & Crookhaven	3	1	1	—	—	All year.
Bantry	39	12	7	4	1	All year.
Derreen	12	4	2	2	—	All year.
Kenmare	3	1	1	—	—	February to November.
Ballinskelligs	5	2	2	—	—	February to December.
Portmagee	24	6	6	—	—	All year.
Valentia Harbour	28	7	7	—	—	All year.
Caherciveen	15	5	5	—	—	January to April, November and December.
Cromane	3	1	1	—	—	May to October.
Dingle	104	25	14	10	1	All year.
Cappagh	4	1	1	—	—	July to November.
Aran Islands	18	4	2	2	—	All year.
Galway	40	10	2	4	4	All year.
Inishbofin (Galway)	18	5	4	—	1	All year.
Cleggan	7	2	2	—	—	January to September, November and December.
Murriek	20	5	2	1	2	All year.
Achill	40	10	1	9	—	All year.
Blacksod	3	1	1	—	—	August to October.
Ballina	6	2	2	—	—	May to September.
Enniscrone	9	3	3	—	—	May to October.
Mullaghmore	4	1	1	—	—	January to May, August to October.
Bundoran	9	3	3	—	—	March to November.
Killybegs	20	5	—	1	4	All year.
Burtonport	12	3	—	2	1	April to July.
Donegal (Ball Hill)	3	1	—	—	—	June to November.
Downings	24	6	4	1	1	March to November.
Rathmullen	4	1	1	—	—	April to September.
Buncrana	12	3	3	—	—	April to August.
Culdaft	24	6	6	—	—	April to October.
Noville	24	6	6	—	—	April to September, November and December.
Greencastle	24	6	6	—	—	February to June, November and December.
Totals	1,219	330	231	54	41	

\* All motor boats except three steam trawlers and one sailing boat.



APPENDIX No. 10.

**FISHERY LOANS.**

Statement of Account for the Year ended 31st March, 1944.

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APPENDIX No. 11.

**STATEMENT OF ACCOUNT**

in respect of

Repayable Advances made to the Irish Sea Fisheries Association, Ltd., during the thirteen years ended 31st March, 1944.

(a) For the provision of boats and gear for members.

	£		£
Repayable with interest on an annuity basis in respect of advances amounting to £137,500 made up to 31st March, 1943	227,198	Repayments to 31st March, 1943	70,879
Repayable on advances amounting to £1,250 made during the year ended 31st March, 1944	1,993	Repayments made during the year ended 31st March, 1944	13,209
		Balance outstanding:—	
		Instalments not matured	£147,007
		Less payment in advance	1,904
			145,103
	<u>£229,191</u>		<u>£229,191</u>

(b) For general development purposes

Repayable with interest on an annuity basis in respect of advances amounting to £2,523 made up to 31st March, 1943	£4,115	Repayments to 31st March, 1943	685
Advanced during year ended 31st March, 1944	Nil	Repayments made during the year ended 31st March, 1944	1,139
Deduct interest unaccrued when advance of £1,000 made on 31st March, 1942, was redeemed on 4th August, 1943	£539	Balance outstanding:—	
	3,576	Instalments not matured	1,752
	<u>£3,576</u>		<u>£3,576</u>

NOTE.—Advances made to the Association are repayable on the basis of a twenty-year annuity in half-yearly instalments.



## APPENDIX No. 12.

## Receipts and Expenditure of Boards of Conservators in Eire for the year 1943.

Fishery District.	Opening Balance	RECEIPTS						EXPENDITURE					Closing Balance
		Licence Duty.	Fishery Rate.	Fines, Sale of Forfeited Engines, Bank Interest, etc.	Local Subscriptions.	Grant from Department.	Total Receipts.	Water Keepers.	Law Costs.	Salaries and Commissions.	Travelling and Miscellaneous.	Total Expenditure.	
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Dublin	222	304	177	59	16	150	706	236	30	220	96	582	346
Wexford	224	526	476	15	1	—	1,018	677	55	162	124	1,018	228
Waterford	645	1,054	614	143	—	60	1,871	1,529	100	253	244	2,126	390
Lismore	1,181	576	2,275	103	14	55	3,023	1,830	172	387	589	2,978	1,226
Cork	55	468	773	477	—	350	2,068	895	233	266	354	1,748	375
Bandon	278	254	93	12	—	90	449	289	10	112	23	434	293
Skihbercen	97	124	4	1	—	75	204	100	—	26	60	186	115
Bantry	21	62	22	—	—	65	149	77	3	19	16	115	55
Kenmare	201	124	455	64	1	250	894	520	48	310	95	973	122
Killarney	240	448	853	35	—	—	1,336	789	20	263	120	1,192	384
Waterville	393	210	152	7	15	85	469	204	9	90	64	367	495
Limerick	67	1,620	2,959	163	122	—	5,164	2,817	318	920	1,130	5,185	46
Galway	634	284	1,048	57	4	100	1,493	746	36	293	193	1,268	869
Connemara	222	163	1,152	9	—	—	1,324	1,037	2	208	176	1,423	123
Ballinakill	126	187	635	25	3	—	850	452	14	119	115	700	276
Bangor	64	284	524	29	—	110	947	540	26	123	146	835	176
Ballina	649	389	1,292	18	—	—	1,699	1,271	—	180	149	1,600	748
Sligo	237	154	531	2	—	—	687	409	42	105	92	648	276
Ballyshannon	723	1,275	873	26	37	270	2,481	1,367	7	150	1,034	2,558	646
Letterkenny	925	838	1,762	69	10	—	1,679	830	218	353	372	1,773	831
Noville	482	237	402	18	—	—	657	502	157	201	261	1,121	18
Drogheda	668	694	575	11	—	—	1,280	1,024	22	215	173	1,434	514
Dundalk	89	185	170	10	—	—	365	160	5	166	15	346	108
	8,447	10,460	16,817	1,353	523	1,660	30,813	18,301	1,527	5,141	5,641	30,610	8,650

The above figures are subject to correction on audit of the accounts for each Fishery District.

\* This includes £540 received under Section 14 (1) of the Fisheries (Tidal Waters) Act, 1934.

+ " " £30.

+ " " £400 received from the Electricity Supply Board.

Fishery District.	Salmon Rod				Snap Nets	Draft Nets	Drift Nets	Pole Nets	Bag Nets	Stake Nets	Eel Traps	Box or Crilb	Gap, Eye, or Basket for Eels	Long Lines for Eels	Loop Nets	Head Weirg	Special Local Licences (Tidal Waters)
	For one year	For 14 days	Spl. £1 Licence available after 1st July	Endorsements or Extensions													
Dublin	91	—	7	3	—	13	20	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wexford	85	11	59	15	—	69	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Waterford	172	4	—	3	140	16	54	—	1	2	—	3	14	—	—	—	—
Lismore	117	7	—	11	24	10	49	1	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Cork	111	4	—	2	—	44	8	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bandon	72	—	1	5	—	26	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Skibberreen	32	4	15	3	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bantry	12	2	—	2	—	8	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kenmare	30	—	9	3	—	11	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Killarney	103	1	—	3	—	60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Waterville	24	7	75	20	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
Limerick	316	6	18	21	—	122	48	—	—	4	—	8	47	14	—	—	—
Galway	36	6	18	10	—	11	—	—	—	—	1	5	27	10	—	—	—
Connemara	32	73	—	45	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ballinakill	17	5	60	24	—	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bangor	57	32	—	4	—	29	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ballina	34	9	30	12	—	21	26	—	—	—	—	7	21	1	—	—	—
Sligo	54	4	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—
Ballyshannon	65	49	—	8	—	27	—	—	—	—	—	4	11	6	—	—	23
Letterkenny	137	50	—	1	—	20	37	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	27	—	16
Moville	44	5	—	6	—	25	13	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Drogheda	108	—	—	16	—	96	—	—	—	—	—	6	11	2	—	—	—
Dundalk	35	—	3	1	—	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	1	—	1	—
Totals	1784	278	296	218	164	677	257	5	5	8	1	40	139	41	27	1	39

Salmon Rod	1 man	Bag Net	4 men	Gap, Eye or Basket	
Snap Net	4 men	Stake Net	4 men	for Eels	2 men
Drait Net	6 men	Loop Net	4 men	Long Line for	1 man
Drift Net	5 men	Head Weir	1 man	Eels	[for every
Pole Net	3 men	Box or Cril)	2 men		500 hooks
			[for every five		

# APPENDIX No. 14.

Rates of Licence Duty payable on the undermentioned engines in use on Salmon and inland fishing operations at date of this Report.

	£	s	d
On each Salmon Rod (for one year in any one District)	2	0	0
Do. Salmon Rod (for 14 days, issued at discretion of Board of Conservators for the District)	1	0	0
Do. Salmon Rod (available after 1st July, issued at discretion of Board of Conservators for the District)	1	0	0
Do. Salmon Rod (Endorsement, extending an existing licence to another District)	0	10	0
Do. Snap Net	2	10	0
Do. Draft Net or Seine	4	0	0
Do. Drift Net	3	0	0
Do. Bag Net	10	0	0
Do. Fly Net	30	0	0
Do. Stake Net	30	0	0
Do. Head Weir	6	0	0
Do. Box, Crib, etc.	10	0	0
Do. Gap, Eye, or Basket (in any eel weir)	2	0	0
Do. Long Line for Eels	2	0	0

Other engines, etc.--

Fishery District	Trammel Net for Pollen		Draft Net for Pollen		Pole Net		Coghill		Loop Net		Pot Trap		Special Local Licences	
	£	s.	£	s.	£	s.	£	s.	£	s.	£	s.	Rod	Draft Net
1 Dublin	—	—	—	—	2	0	1	0	—	—	—	—	—	—
2 Wexford	—	—	—	—	2	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3 Waterford	—	—	—	—	2	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4 Lismore	—	—	—	—	2	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
51 Cork	—	—	—	—	2	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
52 Bandon	—	—	—	—	2	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
61 Skibbereen	—	—	—	—	1	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
62 Bantry	—	—	—	—	1	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
63 Kenmare	—	—	—	—	1	0	1	10	—	—	—	—	—	—
71 Killarney	0	15	0	15	1	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
72 Waterville	0	15	0	15	1	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8 Limerick	1	10	—	—	2	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
91 Galway	—	—	—	—	2	0	1	0	—	15	0	—	—	—
92 Connemara	—	—	—	—	2	0	1	0	—	—	—	—	—	—
101 Ballinakill	—	—	—	—	2	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
102 Bangor	—	—	—	—	2	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11 Ballina	—	—	—	—	2	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12 Sligo	—	—	—	—	2	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
13 Ballyshannon	1	10	—	—	2	0	1	0	—	—	—	—	*2 0	*40 0
141 Letterkenny	—	—	—	—	2	0	1	0	0	10	—	—	+2 0	†12 10
142 Moville	—	—	—	—	2	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
171 Drogheda	—	—	—	—	2	0	1	0	0	10	—	—	—	—
172 Dundalk	—	—	—	—	2	0	1	0	—	—	—	—	—	—

\* River Erne Tidal Waters.

§ River Owenega Tidal Waters.

† River Lackagh Tidal Waters.



## APPENDIX No. 15.

Output of Salmon and Trout Fry, 1943-44.

Hatching or Enlarging Station	River or Lake	Salmon	Brown Trout
Zoo Hatchery	Liffey	45,000(1)	4,500(2)
Templeogue	Liffey and Tributaries	—	8,000(2)
Kimrage	Brittas Ponds	—	5,000(2)
Dundrum	Local Ponds	—	18,000(2)
Bray	Bray River	—	19,300(2)
Newtownbarry	Slaney and Tributaries	70,000(3)	—
Waterford	Knockaderry Reservoir & Ballyseanton Lake	—	10,000(2)
*Lismore	Mocollop	36,000	15,000(2)
Banteer and Mallow	Blackwater & Tributaries	360,000	15,000(2)
St. Anne's, Blarney	Lee	—	60,000(2)
Skibbereen	Ilan and Roury	44,500(1)	—
Killarney	Deenagh	40,000(1)	—
Waterville	Coppal and Inny	19,600(4)	15,000(2)
Castlegregory	Lough Gill and Tribu- taries	—	4,800(2)
Sneem	Sneem	6,500	—
Adare	Maigue	50,000(4)	5,000(2)
Askeaton	Deel	—	19,600(2)
Ballinasloe	Suck and Tributaries	—	5,000(2)
Boyle	Boyle	—	10,000(2)
*Lough Owel	Lough Owel	—	167,000
Lough Arrow	Lough Arrow	—	20,000(2)
Spiddal	Owenboliska, etc.	41,250(5)	—
Crumlin	Crumlin	1,000(4)	—
Loughrea	Lough Rea	—	4,900(2)
Oughterard	Lough Corrib, Owenriff	—	600,000
Kylemore	Kylemore Lake	19,400(4)	4,850(2)
Aasleagh	Local Streams	5,200(6)	—
Kiltimagh	Glore and Pollagh	—	5,000(2)
Ballysodare	Arrow and Owenmore	100,000	—
Ballinlough	Local Streams	—	12,000(2)
Annesfort	Annalee, etc.	—	37,600(2)
Virginia	Park River	—	8,000(2)
*Glenties	Owenea, Owentocker, etc.	261,000	10,000(2)
Blackcastle	Boyne and Tributaries	—	38,000(7)
Killucan	Deel and Boyne	—	14,250(2)
Straffan	Local Lake	—	2,500(2)
Rathdrum	Local Streams	—	2,000(2)
		1,099,450	1,140,300

(1) ex Lismore. (2) ex Lough Owel. (3) 40,000 ex Lismore. (4) ex Glenties.  
 (5) 15,000 ex Glenties. (6) 3,000 ex Lismore. (7) 18,000 ex Lough Owel.

\* In addition to the quantities of fry recorded as output in the above table for Lismore, Lough Owel and Glenties Hatcheries, the following quantities of eyed ova were also despatched from these hatcheries to smaller hatching stations throughout the country:—Lismore, 178,000; Lough Owel, 419,000; Glenties, 106,000.

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APPENDIX No. 16.

**ABSTRACT OF BY-LAWS, ETC., MADE DURING THE YEAR  
1943.**

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**BY-LAWS—SALMON AND TROUT.**

**No. 14 of Letterkenny District—River Lackagh.**

By-Law No. 449—Dated 3rd February, 1943.

**PROHIBITING:**

(a) to use a drift net for the purpose of taking or with intent to take fish in tidal waters of the River Lackagh;

(b) to use a draft net of greater length than eighty-five yards for the purpose of taking or with intent to take salmon or trout in that portion of the tidal waters of the River Lackagh lying inside or to the southward of a straight line drawn in an easterly direction from Grant's Point in the townland of Castledoe to the opposite shore.

**No. 4 of Lismore District.**

By-Law No. 450—Dated 30th April, 1943.

**REVOKING:**

By-Law No. 209, dated 15th June, 1898, and By-Law No. 210, dated 16th June, 1898

**PROHIBITING:**

(a) to use in that part of the River Bride situated above Camphire Bridge, which connects the Townlands of Camphire and Headborough in the County of Waterford, any net to catch fish or any net capable of catching fish (save a landing net used only as an auxiliary to fishing legally with single rod and line);

(b) to have on board any boat, cot, curragh or other vessel, in that part of the River Bride situated above the aforesaid Camphire Bridge, any net for catching fish or capable of catching fish (save a landing net used only as an auxiliary to fishing legally with single rod and line);

(c) to have in control or possession, on or near the banks of the River Bride situated above the aforesaid Camphire Bridge, any net for catching fish or capable of catching fish (save a landing net used only as an auxiliary to fishing legally with single rod and line);

(d) to have on board any boat, cot, curragh or other vessel, in that part of the River Bride between the tidal and freshwater boundary and the aforesaid Camphire Bridge, any salmon or trout.

**GENERAL.****No. 51 or Cork District.**

By-Law No. 453—Dated 6th December, 1943.

**PROHIBITING:**

(a) to fish by any means whatsoever in that portion of the River Lee within fifty yards of the eastern or downstream face of the power house of the Cork Waterworks;

(b) to have in possession, south of the public road within fifty yards of the eastern or downstream face of the said power house, any fishing rod with the line attached thereto.

**No. 8 or Limerick District.**

By-Law No. 451—Dated 28th April, 1943.

**REVOKING:**

Lough Ennell By-Law No. 412, dated 1st July, 1931.

**PROHIBITING:**

(a) to use any net for the purpose of taking or with intent to take fish in Lough Ennell, in the County of Westmeath, save only between sunrise and sunset during the appointed period;

(b) to have on board any boat in the said Lough Ennell or to pull, leave or have in possession in or on the banks of the said Lough Ennell any net capable of being used for fishing.

**This By-Law does not apply**

(1) during "the appointed period" to nets, for the capture of fish other than salmon or trout, with meshes of not less than three-quarters of an inch from knot to knot or three inches in the round, measured in the clear when the net is wet; or

(2) to drum nets for the capture of fish other than salmon or trout; or

(3) to landing nets used as auxiliary to lawful angling with single rod and line.

In this By-Law "the appointed period" means the period commencing on the 17th day of March in any year and ending on 31st day of August in that year.



**ESCALLOPS.****No. 62 of Bantry District.**

By-Law No. 452—Dated 18th August, 1943.

**REVOKING:**

Bantry and Dimmanus Bays Escallop By-Law No. 378, dated 20th April, 1926.

**PROHIBITING:**

(a) from the twentieth day of April to the twentieth day of October in every year, both said days inclusive, to take any escallop from that part of the sea off the coast of County Cork lying between the mainland of the said County and an imaginary straight line drawn from the western extremity of Mizen Head to the western extremity of Crow Head;

(b) to bring to land, or to sell, expose for sale, purchase, carry or have in possession within the aforesaid part of the sea or within two miles of High Water Mark on the shores thereof any escallop of a smaller size than four and a half inches measured across its greatest width.

**DEFINITIONS OF TIDAL AND FRESHWATER BOUNDARIES.****No. 63 or Kenmare District.**

No. D.139—Dated 3rd March, 1943.

**DEFINING AND MARKING OUT:**

(1) the boundary between the tidal and freshwater portions of the SNEEM RIVER in the No. 63 or Kenmare District to be an imaginary straight line drawn across the said river at right angles to its course 40 yards downstream from the downstream face of the bridge which is nearest the sea over the said river and is situated in the townlands of Inchinaleega East, Inchinaleega West and Drimna Beg;

(2) the boundary between the tidal and freshwater portions of the CLOONEE RIVER in the No. 63 or Kenmare District to be the base of the waterfall which is nearest the sea on the said river and is situated in the townlands of Cloonee and Ardea;

(3) the boundary between the tidal and freshwater portions of the OWENSHAGH RIVER in the No. 63 or Kenmare District to be the upstream face of the bridge over the said river known as Mourlin Bridge which connects the townlands of Derreen and Lauragh Lower;

(4) the boundary between the tidal and freshwater portions of the CROANSHAGH RIVER in the No. 63 or Kenmare District to be an imaginary straight line drawn across the said river at right angles to its course 240 yards upstream from the upstream face of the bridge over the said river known as Croanshagh Bridge which connects the townlands of Reenkillia and Lauragh Upper.

**ORDERS.****RIVER LACKAGH (TIDAL WATERS) ORDER, 1943—DATED  
3rd FEBRUARY, 1943.****APPLYING :**

the Fisheries (Tidal Waters) Act, 1934 (No. 24 of 1934) to the tidal waters of the River Lackagh in the No. 14<sup>1</sup> or Letterkenny District, that is to say, the waters from the boundary between the tidal and freshwater portions of the said River Lackagh to the mouth of the said River Lackagh, the said boundary having been defined by Order (Definition No. D.138) made on the 15th day of September, 1942, by the Minister for Agriculture under the Fisheries Acts, 1842 to 1939, and the said mouth having on the 9th day of May, 1864, been defined and marked on a map or plan of the said River Lackagh by the Special Commissioners appointed under the Salmon Fishery Act, 1863.

**RIVER LACKAGH (SPECIAL LOCAL LICENCES) ORDER, 1943  
—DATED 3rd FEBRUARY, 1943.****AUTHORISING :**

the Board of Conservators of the No. 14<sup>1</sup> or Letterkenny District to issue special local licences to use a draft net in the tidal waters of the River Lackagh, and special local licences to fish for salmon with a single rod and line in the said tidal waters subject in each case to the provisions of the Fisheries Acts, 1842 to 1939, and by-laws, definitions, regulations and orders made thereunder.

**RIVER LACKAGH (FISHING BY HOLDERS OF SPECIAL  
LOCAL LICENCES) REGULATIONS, 1943—DATED 22nd  
FEBRUARY, 1943.****STIPULATING :**

that every licensee using a draft net for the capture of salmon or trout in that portion of the tidal waters of the River Lackagh which is situated inside or to the southward of a straight line drawn in an easterly direction from Grant's Point in the townland of Castledoe to the opposite shore (hereinafter called "fishing waters") shall observe strictly the following procedure—

- (a) Draft nets shall not be used in the fishing waters at a less distance from each other than 100 yards whether such nets are used from the same or from opposite sides of the said fishing waters.
- (b) A licensee using a draft net in the fishing waters on completing the hauling thereof at any fishing station shall not again shoot such net at that station until every other licensee who may be waiting to fish at such station shall have shot and hauled his draft net.
- (c) A licensee shall not be permitted to occupy for more than one hour any fishing station in the fishing waters at which other licensees are awaiting their turns to fish.

FISHERIES ACT, 1939 (COMMENCEMENT) (No. 3) ORDER,  
1943—DATED 2nd APRIL, 1943.

Fixing the 12th day of April, 1943, as the day on which the following provisions of the Fisheries Act, 1939 (No. 17 of 1939), come into operation, that is to say:—

Section 58;

Section 65 with the exception of sub-section (1);

Section 66;

Section 67 with the exception of sub-section (2);

Section 70;

Sections 84 to 89 inclusive;

Section 91;

Section 94;

Section 95;

SHANNON FISHERIES (CLOSING OF FREE GAP) (No. 5)  
ORDER, 1943—DATED 3rd AUGUST, 1943.

AUTHORISING :

the Electricity Supply Board for the purpose of acquiring statistical information to close at all times during the period commencing on the 19th day of July, 1943, and ending on the 31st day of August, 1943, the free gap in the fishing weir near Thomond Bridge in the City of Limerick, constructed under Section 8 of the Shannon Fisheries Act, 1938 (No. 7 of 1938), by placing an iron grating across the said free gap, subject, however, to certain conditions which are specified in the Order.

FISHERIES ACT, 1925 (ACCOUNTS AND AUDIT) ORDER, 1943  
—DATED 9th DECEMBER, 1943.

EFFECTING :

some changes in the regulations relating to accounts of Boards of Fishery Conservators.



